

EPA REGION III

◇Office of Public Affairs

◇◇Early Bird Headlines

Monday, March 19, 2012

***** MORNING HOT LIST *****

EPA not yet 'drawing conclusions' about full Dimock picture

SCRANTON TIMES-DISPATCH Federal environmental regulators said Friday that they are "not drawing any conclusions" about whether the first 11 Dimock Twp. water test results they described Thursday are representative of the 61 water wells sampled in the town. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency released a statement Thursday saying that results from the first 11 homes sampled "did not show levels of contamination that could present a health concern," but that it will perform additional sampling at three homes currently receiving replacement water and two homes where arsenic was detected. The first test results represent about a sixth of the data collected by the EPA between Jan. 23 and Feb. 15 during sampling in an area of Dimock where the agency is investigating the potential impact of nearby natural gas drilling on water supplies. EPA spokesman Roy Seneca said Friday that the results released so far represent only the sampling performed during the week of Jan. 23. "EPA is not drawing any conclusions at this time" about the entirety of the Dimock sampling, he said.

Initial results of EPA water study released

WEST VIRGINIA STATE JOURNAL Initial test results of drinking water in several Dimock, Pa., homes show no signs of dangerous pollution. Residents in the community had expressed concerns that their water was being contaminated by nearby Marcellus shale drilling operations. The federal Environmental Protection Agency said it would test approximately 60 homes in one part of Dimock. Tests began on Jan. 19. "The first round of sampling results is now available for the first 11 homes that were tested during the week of Jan. 23. Sampling results from these 11 homes did not show levels of contamination that could present a health concern," the EPA said in a released statement. "Samples from six of the 11 homes did show concentrations of sodium, methane, chromium or bacteria, but concentrations were all within the safe range for drinking water. The sampling results also identified the presence of arsenic at two homes." Three of the homes tested had been receiving drinking water from the EPA, which will continue until testing is complete.

Environmentalists Critical of EPA's Dimock Results, EPA Releases Sampling Plan

STATEIMPACT Environmental groups say the EPA jumped the gun by releasing only a handful of Dimock water results before all households' tests were complete. The Sierra Club issued a statement Thursday night declaring their support for the residents along Carter road who say Cabot Oil and Gas caused their water wells to

run foul. "Again today, the cry for clean water in Dimock was left unheard and Cabot Corp must be held accountable for the destruction they caused," said Sierra Club's Deb Nardone, in a press release. "The victim families of Dimock know that their water isn't fit to drink, and the Sierra Club will stand by them until we find a permanent solution." Water Defense, a group started by actor Mark Ruffalo, had a more extensive critique of the EPA's actions.

Our View: Good and bad news on the Chesapeake Bay

SALISBURY DAILY TIMES We're halfway to recovery but more effort is needed. After decades of effort, redirection, study and planning, the good news is that Maryland is more than halfway to achieving its Chesapeake Bay restoration goals, according to the the Chesapeake Bay Foundation. But whenever good news is cited, there's often some bad news to balance it. In this case, it's that the state's current strategy is underfunded and this may prevent us from reaching the goal. In fact, it's not just more money that's needed, it's policy changes as well, the CBF declared.

Opposing bills tackle manure regulations in Md.

SALISBURY DAILY TIMES ANNAPOLIS -- Three days after Eastern Shore environmental advocates argued in Annapolis for toughened regulations to reduce manure pollutants in waterways, the Eastern Shore's representative in Congress told an audience in Salisbury that the economy would take priority over the Chesapeake Bay because, frankly, clean water costs money. Both views capture the race to save both the bay and the Delmarva Peninsula poultry industry that drives the economy. There is harsh criticism for the amount of chicken litter generated on the Delmarva Peninsula. One environmentalist said the volume of waste from poultry equated to the volume of 100 million people. "That's a lot of doo-doo," said Bob Gallagher, an official at West/Rhode Riverkeeper Inc., an environmental watch group.

Md. Sen. committee passes governor's septic bill

ASSOCIATED PRESS (Md.) ANNAPOLIS, Md. (AP) - A Maryland Senate committee has signed off on a bill to limit where new septic systems can be installed. Senate Education, Health and Environmental Affairs Committee Chairwoman Joan Carter Conway said the committee supported the measure in a 7 to 4 vote Friday afternoon. The bill, sponsored by Gov. Martin O'Malley, failed to gain traction last year and was altered to create a tiered system local governments would use to determine what areas are eligible to put new septic systems. Proponents of the legislation say septic systems for individual homes cause more pollution than public water and sewer systems. Conway, a Baltimore Democrat, said the committee significantly amended the bill Friday and expects lengthy debate on the Senate floor.

Pittsylvania County Superfund site stable, monitored

WSLS-TV (Va.) Most of the contamination at a former rock quarry and industrial waste site, a designated Environmental Protection Agency Superfund site, in Pittsylvania County has been cleaned up and the site will continue to be monitored. "In summary, the remedy at the site is in place and working," said Roy Seneca, EPA Region 3 spokesman. Yet, the EPA would now like to address zinc levels above background levels in a stream near the site. The former landfill along Lawless Creek Road in Blairs operated by First Piedmont Corp. of Chatham has been capped, fenced in and surrounded by monitoring wells. Water running through the site is pumped out and transported to a local water treatment facility. Long-term human health protection has been achieved, according to EPA reports. The site was listed as a Superfund site in 1987 after the EPA investigated industrial wastes from Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. and Corning disposed of there from 1970 to 1972. Waste along the edge of the site was removed and most remained in the former quarry and was capped, said First Piedmont Chairman Ben Davenport.

Pittsburgh-area site is chosen for major refinery

ASSOCIATED PRESS (Pa.) PITTSBURGH - Shell Oil Co. has chosen a site near Pittsburgh for a major, multi-billion-dollar petrochemical refinery that could create thousands of construction jobs and provide a huge economic boost to the region. Dan Carlson, Shell's General Manager of New Business Development, said Thursday that the company signed a land option agreement with Horsehead Corp. to evaluate a site near Monaca, about 35 miles northwest of Pittsburgh. The so-called ethane cracking, or cracker, plant would convert ethane from bountiful Marcellus Shale natural gas liquids into more profitable chemicals such as ethylene, which are then used to produce everything from plastics to tires to antifreeze. The plants are called crackers because they use heat and other processes to break the ethane molecules into smaller chemical components. A cracker plant looks very similar to a gasoline refinery, with miles of pipes and large storage tanks. The final complex could cover several hundred acres.

Moving crude oil by truck and train could help Philly refineries

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER A big factor in the plight of Philadelphia-area refineries is the premium price they must pay for imported crude oil compared with the lower cost their competitors pay for petroleum. But what if there were a cheaper source for the light sweet crude needed here as a raw material? Actually, there is. In the last five years, oil production has increased dramatically in North Dakota, where producers are employing the same hydraulic fracturing method used to extract natural gas from Pennsylvania's Marcellus Shale. The North Dakota boom is one of the reasons that everybody from President Obama to the American Petroleum Institute is crowing about a turnaround in U.S. oil production.

Saving jobs key issue at Homer City plant hearing

PITTSBURGH POST-GAZETTE HOMER CITY, Pa. -- In the shadow of the nation's second-tallest smokestack, it was the promise of jobs -- not environmental health benefits -- that pulled more than 500 people into a state Department of Environmental Protection hearing to support a proposed \$725 million pollution abatement project at the coal-fired Homer City power plant. The mostly blue-collar crowd packing the Homer-Central High School auditorium Wednesday bristled with testosterone and teamsters, boilermakers and coal miners, steelworkers and electricians, all of them enthusiastic in urging quick approval of a permit application by Edison Mission Energy, the plant's operator, to install emissions controls at the 43-year-old power plant 50 miles east of Pittsburgh.

PENNSYLVANIA

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Moving crude oil by truck and train could help Philly refineries A big factor in the plight of Philadelphia-area refineries is the premium price they must pay for imported crude oil compared with the lower cost their competitors pay for petroleum. But what if there were a cheaper source for the light sweet crude needed here as a raw material? Actually, there is. In the last five years, oil production has increased dramatically in North Dakota, where producers are employing the same hydraulic fracturing method used to extract natural gas from Pennsylvania's Marcellus Shale. The North Dakota boom is one of the reasons that everybody from President Obama to the American Petroleum Institute is crowing about a turnaround in U.S. oil production.

Congress sets hearing on refineries Congress' Joint Economic Committee will hold a hearing in April on the potential consumer impact of the shutdown of oil refineries, including three refineries in the Philadelphia area that represent half the refining capacity in the Northeast. "Rising gas prices coupled with decreasing refining capacity on the East Coast raise serious questions about our ability to ensure an adequate supply of affordable fuel for American consumers," said Sen. Bob Casey (D., Pa.), chairman of the committee. The hearing will be at 2:15 p.m.

April 26 in Washington at a place to be announced later. Philadelphia-area refiners say they're shutting down production because the business is unprofitable; they say there are too many refiners serving a declining U.S. market for motor fuel even as they have to pay higher prices for imported crude. Sunoco Inc. has shut down its Marcus Hook refinery and says it will close its Philadelphia refinery by July 1 if it can't find a buyer. ConocoPhillips Co. shut its plant in Trainer last year.

PITTSBURGH POST-GAZETTE

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SCRANTON TIMES-TRIBUNE

EPA not yet 'drawing conclusions' about full Dimock picture

The first 11 Dimock Twp. water supplies tested by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency did not reveal levels of contamination that could present a health concern, but the samples indicated the presence of arsenic and other compounds that will require further tests at some homes, the agency said Thursday. Agency officials hand delivered test results to residents whose wells were sampled during the week of Jan. 23 and will meet again with the families individually to review the results and answer questions. The first test results reported Thursday represent about a sixth of the data collected by the EPA over weeks of sampling in a 9-square-mile area of Dimock where the agency is investigating the potential impact of nearby natural gas drilling on water supplies. In a statement Thursday, the EPA said samples from six of the 11 homes showed concentrations of sodium, methane, chromium or bacteria, but all were within the safe range for drinking water. The sampling results also identified arsenic in two homes' water supplies, both of which are being sampled again by the agency. "Although the (arsenic) levels meet drinking water standards, we will resample to better characterize the water quality of these wells," EPA spokesman Roy Seneca said in the statement. But above the 3 micrograms per liter chronic drinking water screening level for children established by the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.

STATEIMPACT

Environmentalists Critical of EPA's Dimock Results, EPA Releases Sampling Plan Environmental groups say the EPA jumped the gun by releasing only a handful of Dimock water results before all households' tests were complete. The Sierra Club issued a statement Thursday night declaring their support for the residents along Carter road who say Cabot Oil and Gas caused their water wells to run foul. "Again today, the cry for clean water in Dimock was left unheard and Cabot Corp must be held accountable for the destruction they caused," said Sierra Club's Deb Nardone, in a press release. "The victim families of Dimock know that their water isn't fit to drink, and the Sierra Club will stand by them until we find a permanent solution." Water Defense, a group started by actor Mark Ruffalo, had a more extensive critique of the EPA's actions.

ASSOCIATED PRESS (Pa.)

Feds find Dimock well water OK in dispute over Marcellus drilling SCRANTON, Pa. -- Federal environmental regulators said Thursday that well-water testing at 11 homes in a northeastern Pennsylvania village where a gas driller was accused of polluting the aquifer failed to show elevated levels of contamination. The Environmental Protection Agency, which is sampling well water at dozens of homes in Dimock, Susquehanna County, said initial test results "did not show levels of contamination that could present a health concern." Dimock has been at the center of a fierce debate over the environmental and public health impacts of Pennsylvania's Marcellus Shale

drilling industry.

Pittsburgh-area site is chosen for major refineryPITTSBURGH - Shell Oil Co. has chosen a site near Pittsburgh for a major, multi-billion-dollar petrochemical refinery that could create thousands of construction jobs and provide a huge economic boost to the region. Dan Carlson, Shell's General Manager of New Business Development, said Thursday that the company signed a land option agreement with Horsehead Corp. to evaluate a site near Monaca, about 35 miles northwest of Pittsburgh. The so-called ethane cracking, or cracker, plant would convert ethane from bountiful Marcellus Shale natural gas liquids into more profitable chemicals such as ethylene, which are then used to produce everything from plastics to tires to antifreeze. The plants are called crackers because they use heat and other processes to break the ethane molecules into smaller chemical components. A cracker plant looks very similar to a gasoline refinery, with miles of pipes and large storage tanks. The final complex could cover several hundred acres.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

WASHINGTON POST

Stink bugs migrating South

On the front line of the brown marmorated stink bug invasion, Doug Inkley was overrun. Over nine months last year, he counted, bug by bug, 56,205 in his house and garden. They were everywhere. "I literally have made homemade chili and had to throw it out because there were stink bugs in it," said Inkley, who lives in Knoxville, Md., near the West Virginia border. "I have had people refuse to come over for dinner because they knew about my stink bug problem."

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON NEWS JOURNAL

Stink bugs migrating to the deep south

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Delaware Bay oil lightering service in line for break... Since 2009, the lightering fee has contributed to the state's Hazardous Substance Cleanup Act fund, which is primarily capitalized by a tax on wholesale petroleum products and is used to pay for the remediation of contaminated land statewide. David Small, DNREC deputy secretary, said the fund is projected to take in more than \$15 million this year, so the loss of \$100,000 isn't considered significant by the department. "At the level of funding that's coming into the program, we certainly can sustain a \$100,000 reduction," he said.

DELAWARE COAST PRESS

Federal grant money at stake for Marine Education, Research and Rehabilitation InstituteLEWES -- It started out as one of Delaware's most endearing environmental success stories of late 2011 -- the hatch and release of eight baby green sea turtles. But that event has sparked a dispute between the state Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control and the nonprofit Marine Education, Research and Rehabilitation Institute. At stake for MERR is federal grant money that is the backbone of its program operations and a state-issued operating agreement as the Delaware's designated marine stranding response unit. Without the latter, the organization would not be able to continue its operations.

NEWARK POST

Delaware supports federal rule to fight air pollution Wilmington – Delaware Attorney General Beau Biden and eleven other states, plus New York City and the District of Columbia fought back Friday against attempts to weaken the Environmental Protection Agency's work to significantly cut the amount of mercury pollution that electric power plants release into the air. "Mercury pollution can be very harmful to our health," Biden said. "A lot of the pollution in Delaware's air comes from sources outside of our borders, and the EPA is doing the right thing in acting to cut down on harmful emissions across the country." The attorneys general filed a brief in federal court today asking to be allowed to intervene and defend the Environmental Protection Agency's ("EPA") Mercury and Air Toxics Standards ("MATS"). The other states participating in the filing include Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The motion to intervene was filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit.

WRW

Harris Creek oyster restoration effort planned

ST. MICHAELS, Md. (WTW) — The Maryland Department of Natural Resources says state and federal officials are planning a major oyster restoration effort for Harris Creek on the Eastern Shore. DNR officials along with their counterparts from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers plan to discuss the effort Wednesday at the Chesapeake Bay Maritime Museum in St. Michaels.

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON GAZETTE

Statehouse beat: The real prize with a cracker plant

Water Development Authority building \$3.2M offices on vacant lot

Tire collection set for Gilmer County

WEST VIRGINIA STATE JOURNAL

Initial results of EPA water study released Initial test results of drinking water in several Dimock, Pa., homes show no signs of dangerous pollution. Residents in the community had expressed concerns that their water was being contaminated by nearby Marcellus shale drilling operations. The federal Environmental Protection Agency said it would test approximately 60 homes in one part of Dimock. Tests began on Jan. 19. "The first round of sampling results is now available for the first 11 homes that were tested during the week of Jan. 23. Sampling results from these 11 homes did not show levels of contamination that could present a health concern," the EPA said in a released statement. "Samples from six of the 11 homes did show concentrations of sodium, methane, chromium or bacteria, but concentrations were all within the safe range for drinking water. The sampling results also identified the presence of arsenic at two homes." Three of the homes tested had been receiving drinking water from the EPA, which will continue until testing is complete.

Study: CO2 sequestration potential squeezed by shale gas A new study points out that aside from losing share of power generation and disputing over mineral rights, coal may have yet another conflict with the natural gas industry. According to Thomas Eliot and Michael Celia in a study accepted for publication by Environmental Science and Technology, efforts to sequester carbon could be hindered by shale and tight gas drilling operations.

"Production of natural gas from shale and other tight formations involves fracturing the shale with the explicit objective to greatly increase the permeability of the shale," authors of the study write. "As such, shale gas production is in direct conflict with the use of shale formations as a caprock barrier to CO2 migration."

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE SUN

O'Malley's septic bill clears Senate panel One important piece of Gov. Martin O'Malley's legislative agenda took a small step forward Friday as a Senate panel approved legislation that seeks to control the spread of housing developments on septic systems. The Education, Health and Environmental Affairs Committee voted 7-4 for the environmental legislation over the resistance of rural lawmakers. The bill goes to the Senate floor next week.

Fort Howard redevelopment plans moving forward A decade after the Department of Veterans Affairs closed its hospital at Fort Howard, most of the buildings at the sprawling Baltimore County waterfront property are boarded up. A big rusty pole in front of the old facility has no flag. But there are plans to turn the site into a huge, mixed-use development for veterans and senior citizens. Nearby residents oppose the developer's proposal, but the Department of Veterans Affairs is moving forward with the project, which has the backing of elected officials. It's not the first time someone's had big ideas for Fort Howard — and many in the community are skeptical after other plans to build homes there fell through, leaving some veterans with nothing to show for the payments they put down. Their concerns haven't changed since more than 200 people packed an Edgemere fire hall in November to speak out about the project. Some worry about traffic on narrow North Point Road. Others want the site to be set aside exclusively for veterans. A small outpatient clinic still operates there.

SALISBURY DAILY TIMES

Our View: Good and bad news on the Chesapeake Bay

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Opposing bills tackle manure regulations in mMd.

ANNAPOLIS -- Three days after Eastern Shore environmental advocates argued in Annapolis for toughened regulations to reduce manure pollutants in waterways, the Eastern Shore's representative in Congress told an audience in Salisbury that the economy would take priority over the Chesapeake Bay because, frankly, clean water costs money. Both views capture the race to save both the bay and the Delmarva Peninsula poultry industry that drives the economy. There is harsh criticism for the amount of chicken litter generated on the Delmarva Peninsula. One environmentalist said the volume of waste from poultry equated to the volume of 100 million people. "That's a lot of doo-doo," said Bob Gallagher, an official at West/Rhode Riverkeeper Inc., an environmental watch group.

John J. Congedo: Wind energy poised to create jobs in the Salisbury area For too many years in Maryland, we have seen the cost of failing to invest in new opportunities when established industries fade away. Bethlehem Steel was once a major economic driver, but lost ground when imported steel challenged U.S. steelmakers. Thousands of Baltimore workers lost their jobs. Bayliner in Salisbury, which employed hundreds for years with good jobs and a secure work environment, suffered a similar fate. New opportunities today exist in the clean energy sector. Maryland could stand at the forefront if it acts now.

ASSOCIATED PRESS (Md.)

Md. Sen. committee passes governor's septic bill ANNAPOLIS, Md. (AP) - A Maryland Senate committee has signed off on a bill to limit where new septic systems can be installed. Senate Education, Health and Environmental Affairs Committee Chairwoman Joan Carter Conway said the committee supported the measure in a 7 to 4 vote Friday afternoon. The bill, sponsored by Gov. Martin O'Malley, failed to gain traction last year and was altered to create a tiered system local governments would use to determine what areas are eligible to put new septic systems. Proponents of the legislation say septic systems for individual homes cause more pollution than public water and sewer systems. Conway, a Baltimore Democrat, said the committee significantly amended the bill Friday and expects lengthy debate on the Senate floor.

SOUTHERN MARYLAND ONLINE

Md. AG Intervenes to Protect EPA Mercury Emission Standards

Gansler: Mercury emissions endanger young children, pose multiple health threats. BALTIMORE (March 16, 2012) -- Attorney General Douglas F. Gansler, representing the Maryland Department of the Environment, is defending the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (MATS) rule against an appeal in federal court, arguing that mercury emissions by electric power plants are highly toxic and a threat to public health. Attorney General Gansler is joined by the Attorneys General from Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont and the District of Columbia in these efforts.

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH

Environmental activist Louise Burke dies

ASSOCIATED PRESS (Va.)

DEQ: Time running out for Altavista to remove PCBs ALTAVISTA, Va. (AP) -- State regulators say time is running out for Altavista to remove PCBs contamination from its wastewater pond. The News & Advance (<http://bit.ly/xgBJll>) reports that the Department of Environmental Quality warned the town last month that it could be removed from the state's voluntary remediation program if the site can't be cleaned up by late 2013 or early 2014. The department says the level of PCBs in the 6-acre pond hasn't changed since 2002. Altavista officials plan to ask the department to extend the deadline. They want to conduct tests to determine whether an experimental method can be used to remove the contamination. The department says such methods could take decades to show progress and carry a number of risks.

Va group promotes energy efficiency in buildings

RICHMOND, Va. -- RICHMOND, Va. (AP) An environmental group says improving buildings' energy efficiency is good for the wallets of Virginia families. In a report released Thursday, the Environment Virginia Research & Policy Center says investing in energy-efficient buildings now could cut the average Virginia family's electricity bills by about \$503 annually by 2030. The report also says energy-efficient buildings would reduce pollution. Environment Virginia says building codes should be revised to improve the energy efficiency of new buildings. The group also calls for government investments in weatherization and energy retrofits.

WSLS-TV (Va.)

Pittsylvania County Superfund site stable, monitored Most of the contamination at a former rock quarry and industrial waste site, a designated Environmental Protection Agency Superfund site, in Pittsylvania County has been cleaned up and the site will continue to be monitored. "In summary, the remedy at the site is in place and working," said Roy Seneca, EPA Region 3 spokesman. Yet, the EPA would now like to address zinc levels above background levels in a stream near the site. The former landfill along Lawless Creek Road in Blairs operated by First Piedmont Corp. of Chatham has been capped, fenced in and surrounded by monitoring wells. Water running through the site is pumped out and transported to a local water treatment facility. Long-term human health protection has been achieved, according to EPA reports. The site was listed as a Superfund site in 1987 after the EPA investigated industrial wastes from Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. and Corning disposed of there from 1970 to 1972. Waste along the edge of the site was removed and most remained in the former quarry and was capped, said First Piedmont Chairman Ben Davenport.

MISCELLANEOUS

ASSOCIATED PRESS

Cities considering uses for aged industrial plants BUFFALO, N.Y. — When Mary Lynne and Dan Kautz chose a place to hold their wedding reception, they didn't book a grand ballroom in some pricey hotel or a lavish suburban catering hall. Instead, they picked a crumbling, decrepit former train station in a run-down neighborhood on Buffalo's east side. Everything had to be brought to the Central Terminal, including food, beverages and portable restrooms. Nearly 300 guests danced amid the semi-ruin of the old main concourse to tunes played by a cover band powered by one of the generators set up because there were fewer than a dozen working electrical outlets in the cavernous building.

LOS ANGELES TIMES

A Q&A with DEP Commissioner Bob Martin Gov. Chris Christie's point man on the environment is Bob Martin, commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection. At the midway point in the administration's term, he spoke about some of the hot-button issues with Tom Moran, editorial page editor of *The Star-Ledger*. An edited transcript appears below. **Q. Let's start with the new waiver rule that allows you to waive regulations. It has a lot of environmentalists deeply concerned. Explain what it is and why you need it.** A. If we could rename it, we'd call it the variance rule because it's close to what a zoning variance is. It's not a blanket waiver. It's used in limited situations and has tight guidelines. It allows us flexibility for several reasons, like conflicting rules, undue hardship, net environmental benefit or public emergencies. **Q. Can you give an example?** A. Say you have a flood hazard situation, and at the same time, site-remediation regulations would say you should clean up the site. We'd have a conflict because the flood hazard rules would not allow a cleanup. **Q. How can we be sure that damaging waivers are not issued in response to political pressure or campaign donations?** A. Through transparency. We will post everything on our website, so the whole world can see. **Q. But big campaign donations can be from anonymous sources.** A. It's not about political donations. It's about transparency of the regulatory process. We're trying to do common-sense regulation. **Q. The DEP has reported that roughly one-third of our air pollution floats into New Jersey from states to our west. Can you explain why the governor decided against joining the multistate lawsuit intended to force new controls on coal plants in those states?**

THE PUBLIC RECORD

Fracking: Pennsylvania Gags Physicians Part One of a Three-Part Series. A new Pennsylvania law endangers public health by forbidding health care professionals from sharing information they learn about certain chemicals and

procedures used in high volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing. The procedure is commonly known as fracking. Fracking is the controversial method of forcing water, gases, and chemicals at tremendous pressure of up to 15,000 pounds per square inch into a rock formation as much as 10,000 feet below the earth's surface to open channels and force out natural gas and fossil fuels.